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VOL. 5.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

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STATE PRINTERS,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, pay-
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
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REVISED STATUTES
OF KENTUCKY,

BY C. A. WICKLIFFE, S. TURNER, & S. S. NICHOLAS,

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE:

PROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE:

Just published and may be obtained at

THIS OFFICE, OR AT WM. M. TODD'S

BOOK STORE.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE CONVENTION,

CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT

THE CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY,

(OFFICIAL REPORT),

Now published and for sale at the COMMONWEALTH

OFFICE, at \$5 per copy.

The work contains 1130 pages, and is bound in the best

Law Binding.

ANDREW MONROE.

R. A. LOGAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE on the east side of Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.

April 11, 1855—4t.

GEORGE STEALEY,

CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,

AND

LAND SURVEYOR.

H. Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 9th

Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dear-

born streets, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 14, 1855—4t.

S. T. WALL.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL,

W. & F. Practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,

Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,

at Frankfort.

May 1, 1852—4t.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

Sept. 1, 1855—4t.

H. J. CRITTENDEN,

GOV. L. W. POWELL,

Frankfort, Ky.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,

Attala, Mississippi, Bankers, Lexington, Ky.

G. H. MONSARRAT & CO., Louisville, Ky.

W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.

July 23, 1853—4t.

S. L. SHARP.

E. RANDOLPH SMITH,

SHARP, SMITH & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 89, Randolph Street,

Aug. 25, 1854—4t.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN W. APPLEGATE,

Attorney and Councillor at Law,

NATIONAL PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depo-

sitions, the Acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages,

Powers of Attorney, &c., for Kentucky, Illinois, Misso-

ri, Indiana, and New York.

Offices, No. 22, East corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 11, 1850.

T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-

dence, near P. Swigert's entrance on Washington street.

Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1849, 751—4t.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Geological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

1/2-Cent Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

April 1, 1845—631—4t.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office removed to East side of St. Clair street, in the

Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1850—4t.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's

Telegraph Office.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and

the Old, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,

Partners in the

PRACTICE OF LAW.

WILL attend to all business confined to them in the

Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts

which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or

both may always be found at their office, to give counsel

or transact business.

JOHN A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts held in Frankfort

and adjoining counties. He will act as Commissioner

of Deeds, and will be used or recorded in other States;

and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend

to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, Federal Court Clerk's Office, Old Bank,

Frankfort, June 6, 1853—4t.

JOHN C. HERNDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort

and adjoining counties, and will attend to the collection of debts in

any part of the State.

Office on St. Clair street, second door above the Court

House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecu-

tion of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for proper-

ty lost, and for arrears of pay.

April 1, 1849—594—4t.

C. PROAL,

PREMIUM

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warehouse,

Number Sixty-One, Third Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. G. GRAHAM, Agent at Frankfort.

April 9—6t.

WOOL HATS AND CAPS

for Negroes, very low at

HUMPHREY EVANS,

Shoe and Book Store.

Nov. 21.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

I am now receiving my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, consisting in part of

Overcoats, Business Pants,

Oversacks, Business Vests,

Dress Frocks, Shirts,

Dress Pants, Under Shirts,

Dress Vests, Drawers,

Business Coats, Half Hose,

Business Collars, &c., &c.

My entire stock of everything was got up by the celebra-

tion of the opening of H. J. Deneige & Co., New York,

and are WARRANTED to be made in the MOST APPROVED STYLE AND MANNER.

Persons wishing to purchase, and all others, are invited

to call and examine my stock.

JOHN M. TODD.

YOUNG AMERICA



CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WEILER & GETZ,

HAVING taken the corner room in the new building of

H. Mr. Bacon, have opened an entirely new stock of

Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods,

Hats, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

which they will sell at prices lower than ever before offered

in this market. They invite all to give them a call as

they are confident of being able to please both in the quality

and price of their goods.

Sept. 26, 1855.

JOHN M. TODD.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

For the Commonwealth.
The Common School System.
No. 2.

To the Members of the
General Assembly of Kentucky:

GENTLEMEN: In my first communication, on the subject indicated by the above heading, I took the privilege of calling your attention to the fact, that though our Common School System had received from its friends, talented and unwearied, much and efficient aid, yet in some of its minor features it could and ought to be improved. By way of introduction, I hinted at some of those particulars wherein improvement might be made, and which I shall now, in this paper, place before you. One thing is very plain, that whereonsoever our school system fails to accomplish what it could be made to do, therein such alterations and amendments should take place as would meet the demands of the case. This is the interest of every one requires. Surely, none will pretend to deny this. But wherein are these deficiencies to be found? and what State Official has pointed them out? may be questions not answered by public documents, and may embarrass my present effort. The great difficulty in this as well as other matters of public concern, is, that the experience of unofficial, humble, private members of community, can but seldom reach the ear of law-makers. Notwithstanding this, I shall place my views before you, with as much confidence in their correctness as though I were Superintendent of Public Instruction, or a member of your honorable body; and thus having done what I consider to be my duty, will leave you to dispose of them as you may deem proper.

It is true, the interest arising from our School Fund is comparatively small; the "five cents" ad valorem tax, to be added to that fund, will help some; yet still both will be inadequate to meet the educational necessities of our people, and will scarcely be sufficient to have a common free school taught in each district, for a term of three months in every year; and, in no view of the case will the distributable share of each district be enough to have a school taught for six months, in any year, in said district. But even were the money to be paid by the State to each district annually, sufficient to pay for a six months' free term, yet, if the county and district arrangements are not improved, there will be an annual failure to such a degree as it is neither the interest nor wish of the people who have agreed to pay higher taxes for school purposes, to have perpetrated.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with, a close observance of, and true friendship for our Common School System, I have come to the following conclusions:

- 1. That one Commissioner of Schools for each county is sufficient for all the purposes of a Commissioner. That one can, in truth, perform the duties required better than three; and can as efficiently act for a county as the Superintendent can for the whole State.
- 2. That said Commissioner should be required by law, under a suitable penalty, to lay off his whole county into school districts; record the boundary of each district, as is now required; and return a book containing said boundaries to the County Court, under oath, by the first day of June, 1855. This would cause the whole State to be laid off into districts, and give all the people an opportunity to share in the school money.
- 3. That said book should be placed in the County Court Clerk's office, as is now required for public inspection; and that a copy of the boundary of every district be delivered by him to the trustees of said district, or that he should have printed, at the county's expense, the boundaries of the several districts of the county, in pamphlet form, for the use of the trustees.
- 4. In districting each county, the Commissioner should be permitted, wherever he deems it necessary, in consequence of rivers and sparseness of population, to organize districts with less than twenty children of the school ages; if the citizens thereof will raise, by subscription, an amount sufficient, when added to what they may be allowed by the State, to have a school taught therein for the term of three months.
- 5. When any district shall fail to elect three trustees, by the first of June in any year, the Commissioner should be required to appoint three trustees for said district; and that the trustees for any district, whether elected or appointed, should be required to serve as such, by causing a school to be taught therein for a term of three months.
- 6. That the Commissioner should be required to appoint two days in every year—the 3d Saturday in November and May, about the beginning and middle of the school year—for the Public Examination of all applicants for certificates of qualification to teach under the School Law. That he, or an Examiner appointed by him, should examine applicants in the six lower branches only, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar. That every applicant should first, if unknown to the Commissioner, produce to him a recommendation or certificate of his or her good moral character. That if this be satisfactory, said applicant then should be examined in the branches above named, and be required to understand, 1. Spelling—so as to be able to use the proper letters in forming a word, and to pronounce correctly, using Webster as the standard of orthography and orthoepy; 2. Reading—so as to be able to perform it in a natural tone and with fluency; 3. Writing—so as to be able to execute it easily and legibly; 4. Geography—so as to be able to give its general outlines; 5. Arithmetic—so as to be able to solve questions in common and decimal fractions, simple proportion, and simple interest; 6. Grammar—so as to be able to distinguish the several parts of speech, give their properties, agreement, and government. Any law that may be passed, should point out the number of branches that each applicant should understand, and, as above, the degree of familiarity with each. Now, we have no definite limit to which the Commissioner or Examiner is required to extend the examination. When these things are complied with, the Commissioner should grant a certificate of qualification, to be used only in the county in which it is granted; thus confining to each county the immediate supervision of its own educational concerns.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.—It has been industriously circulated by Sag Nichts, we suppose, that Hon. A. K. Marshall, from this district, voted for Banks, for Speaker. There is about as much truth in the assertion as there is in most of what they say. Mr. Marshall has never voted for Mr. Banks, or any other Sag Nicht Abolitionist for Speaker.—*Cyn. News.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1856.

Prayer by the Rev. J. P. SAFFORD, of the Presbyterian Church.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. CONKLIN and HAY, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. SUDDUTH. A bill to create the office of Police Judge of the town of Wyoming, in Bath county.

Same. A bill to amend the law providing for compensation of Presiding Judges of County Courts.

Mr. HAY. A bill for the benefit of Wm. J. Berry and Seth B. Mosby.

Mr. McFARLAND. A bill for the benefit of Thos. J. Landrum, late Sheriff of Daviess county.

Mr. IRVINE. A bill to amend the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

Same. A bill to amend an act incorporating the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

Same. A bill for the protection of owners of slaves.

Mr. COLLINS. A bill for the benefit of David W. Calhoun and William Walker, of Perry county.

Mr. BARLOW. A bill to incorporate a company to construct a plank road from Wilson Ritter's, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad line, to the Mammoth Cave.

MOTION.

On motion of Mr. D. H. SMITH, Mr. WADSWORTH was added to the committee on Circuit Courts.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1856.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. BONNELL, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

MESSAGE FROM SENATE.

A message was presented from the Senate, to the effect that that body had passed the following bills, and asked the concurrence of the House, viz:

An act to establish an additional voting place in Hays' district, in Hickman county.

An act to incorporate Noah's Dove Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F. at Newport.

An act to confirm the establishment of the Louisville and Newburg road in Jefferson county and to change the name thereof.

An act to incorporate the Providence Mining and Manufacturing Company: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

An act to incorporate the Speedwell Turnpike Road Company in Madison county: referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and appropriately referred, by Messrs. Helm, Bruce and Beauchamp.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

An act to incorporate the "Union Agricultural and Improvement Association," of Mason and Bracken counties.

An act for the benefit of Charles Linn of Caloway county.

An act to change the place of voting in Bethesda precinct, in Trigg county.

An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Reucker.

An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Mayfield, in Graves county.

An act to repeal the act, changing the boundary of Hazelgreen district, Morgan county.

An act to incorporate the German Mutual Insurance Association in Louisville.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. IRVAN, Privileges and Claims, a bill to change the place of voting in Radford precinct Calloway county.

Mr. CECIL, Ways and Means, a bill for the benefit of John Friend and Elisha Bruding.

Mr. McCAMPBELL, County Courts, a bill authorizing the Jessamine County Court to sell a portion of the Poor House land in said county.

Mr. J. M. FOGLE, Internal Improvements, a bill to amend an act entitled, an act to amend an act to charter the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Mr. WARE, Judiciary, a bill to incorporate Benevolent Lodge, No. 58, of Free and Accepted Masons.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The following Senate bills were passed, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Richmond and Irvine Turnpike Road Company: Passed.

An act to establish an additional voting place in Hays' district, in Hickman county: Passed.

An act to incorporate Noah's Dove Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F. of Newport: Passed.

PENITENTIARY AND DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Reports from the above institutions were presented to the House, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

And then the House adjourned.

REMARKS.

Gentlemen: Regarding your honorable body as being composed of practical, business men, possessing a desire to make the most out of the School Fund and other school money entrusted to your legislative guardianship, and being anxious to cause the benefits of those moneys to reach their intended objects, I have, at the risk of being thought tedious, ventured to place the above scheme for the improvement of the minor features of our school system before you.

But assured, gentlemen, that this is not done through a desire to meddle with your business; but I give it as my conviction of what should be done to cause the system to work for the good of all. The grand outline of a common school system is already well defined; the more prominent features of the plan have been endorsed at the polls; and this humble effort is only intended to point out, here and there, "a band off," or "a screw loose." Whether my suggestions shall have any influence with you or not, I have the satisfaction of believing that my aim is to do good by thus drawing your attention to the improbable parts of our school system.

Your fellow-citizen,

B. N. CARTER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Grant county, Ky., Dec., 1855.

REMARKS.

A meeting of agriculturalists was held at Lexington, on Monday last, for the purpose of taking steps for the establishment of a State Agricultural Society. We have seen no account of the proceedings, but we learn that a committee was appointed to propose a plan to be submitted to another meeting to be held at Frankfort, on the fourth Wednesday in this month. When that plan is adopted, a charter will be procured from the Legislature, and we suppose that body will be urged to make appropriations recommended by the Governor in his message. We suggest to our farmers the propriety of being present, as many of them are, at the proposed meeting—Paris Citizen, 4th.

SURPRISE PARTIES.—The Boston *Times* relates the following interesting incident of a surprise party:

Every one knows that a "surprise party" is where a company of gentlemen and ladies agree to visit, carrying their own provisions, some one of their acquaintances, without any sign or notice of their coming being given. A few nights since, in New Bedford, a party was formed for the purpose of giving a surprise to a married couple, but upon proceeding to the house, it was found that another visitor had anticipated them only a few hours. It was a girl, a little darling, and looked just like its mother, bless its heart! All parties were of course slightly surprised. The "surprise" weighed six and three-quarter pounds.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.—It has been industriously circulated by Sag Nichts, we suppose, that Hon. A. K. Marshall, from this district, voted for Banks, for Speaker. There is about as much truth in the assertion as there is in most of what they say. Mr. Marshall has never voted for Mr. Banks, or any other Sag Nicht Abolitionist for Speaker.—*Cyn. News.*

and to enable him to do so, every teacher who teaches in any district, during the free term or any other portion of the year, should be required to keep the names of all the children that attended school while such teacher was engaged in it, and the number of days each one attended, in a book, which should be, by said teacher, handed to the trustees, and brought by them, at the time of making their annual report, to the Commissioner—the above fact to be, by him, entered into his records.

8. That trustees of schools should be required to report their names, officially, to the Commissioner, by the first day of June in every year;

and, if not reported by that day, trustees should be appointed by him for any district that had failed to elect trustees or to report their names by the day above named.

9. That trustees, in paying out the public school money, should be required to pay, in part or in whole, according to their funds on hand, debts already created by themselves or predecessors for the purchase of a lot of ground for the use of the school of the district; for building or repairing the school-house in said district; for the purchase of necessary furniture for said house, or for the services of the teacher who may have taught or shall teach "the free term" in said district, within the year for or on account of which said district drew said money from the State; and these debts have priority in the order above named.

10. That trustees shall employ a teacher for the "free term" so as to cause that term to end in each year before the first Saturday in April; and that they shall contract to pay no amount to any teacher greater than the sum of public money they have on hand not otherwise promised by them, thus leaving the trustees that may be elected on the first Saturday in April, untrammeled, as far as possible, by the contracts of their predecessors.

11. Commissioners and Trustees as well as the Superintendent, should be paid for their services, which if they fail to perform, they should, like other officers, pay such a penalty as would cause them to act.

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Argues that one Commissioner of Schools in a county is sufficient. This is plain.

No. 2. Requires the whole county, where it has not been done, to be *districted* by the first of June, 1855.

No. 3. Requires the boundaries of districts to be recorded, and copies of the same to be placed in the hands of trustees by a certain day.

No. 4. Asks for the privilege of forming districts containing less than twenty children of the school ages, in certain localities.

No. 5. Would give to the Commissioner the power and require him to appoint trustees, when any district has failed to elect them by the first day of June.

No. 6. Shows what branches should be understood by teachers, and other qualifications, and that their certificates should be of legal validity only in the county where granted.

No. 7. Would require the whole number of children in the State that attended school in any year, and the average time of their attendance whether taught in free, subscription or select schools, to be reported to the Superintendent.

No. 8. calls for a report to the Commissioners of the names of the trustees elected on the first Saturday in April—that report to be made by the first day of June.

No. 9. Shows the manner in which trustees shall pay out money in their hands.

No. 10. Would limit the employment of a teacher, in any current year, to the first Saturday in April.

No. 11. Would have Commissioners and trustees as well as the Superintendent paid for their services, and to pay a penalty for failing to perform their duty.

REMARKS.

Gentlemen: Regarding your honorable body as being composed of practical, business men, possessing a desire to make the most out of the School Fund and other school money entrusted to your legislative guardianship, and being anxious to cause the benefits of those moneys to reach their intended objects, I have, at the risk of being thought tedious, ventured to place the above scheme for the improvement of the minor features of our school system before you.

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COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1856.

Single copies of the Daily Commonwealth, put up in wrappers, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Two Cents per copy.

AMERICAN PARTY.
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
FRANKFORT, DEC. 15, 1855.

The Subordinate Councils are hereby notified that the State Grand Council will hold its next session in the city of Frankfort, on the fourth Wednesday in January, 1856; at which time delegates to the National Grand Council and the National Convention will be elected.

P. SWIGERT,
Chairman Ex. Com.

We are requested to state that the Governor's house will be opened for the reception of company on Monday evening next, from 8 until 11 o'clock; and on every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, during the same hours.

Meeting of the American Members of the Kentucky Legislature.

The Course of the American Representatives in Congress Endorsed.

With more pleasure than we can express, we lay before our readers the subjoined resolutions, unanimously adopted by the American members of the Kentucky Legislature, in full meeting. They are words of wisdom and patriotism, well and timely spoken. They will cheer the hearts and strengthen the bands of the patriotic band of National Americans in Congress, who stand upon the only true national and conservative ground which has been there assumed by any party, winning the admiration of all true patriots by the calm courage with which they meet the onsets of sectionalism alone on one hand, and sectionalism combined with foreignism upon the other.

At a meeting of the American members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, on the 4th day of January, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the protracted delay in organizing the House of Representatives in Congress is attributable to an effort of the so-called Republican and Democratic parties to make political capital out of the slavery agitation.

Resolved, That the American party stands on the true conservative ground, distinctly marked out by the Philadelphia platform, and on that the battle against Sectionalism ought to be fought, and can be won.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky heartily approve the course of their Representatives in Congress, (belonging to the American party,) and of the patriotic men acting with them in the contest for Speaker. And we earnestly counsel them to persevere, without yielding or modifying their position; and to leave the responsibility of delay or disaster from not co-operating, to rest on those who causelessly refuse to co-operate in bringing this contest to a satisfactory conclusion.

JAS. G. HARDY, Pres't.

L. A. WHITELEY, Sec'y.

THE CONTRAST.—Let any one take up the list of Committees appointed in the Senate of the United States, of which body the anti-American or Democratic party has control, and he will see with what wantonness and extravagance of proscriptive the American and Whig Senators are excluded from every place of honor, and made to follow at the tail of committees led by men of less than a tith of their ability and statesmanship. For example—Mr. Crittenden is put quite at the tail of the committee on Finance, behind such men as Toucey, Stuart and Brodhead. Bell, of Tennessee, who has been Secretary of War, who probably knows more about our Indian tribes and Indian treaties than any man in Congress, and whose ability is equal to that of any man's in the body, is placed at the last extremity of the committee on Indian Affairs, of which Sebastian is made chairman. Clayton, who was in the Senate twenty-five years ago, and almost ever since, and who has filled with high ability the office of Secretary of State, is hustled down nearly to the foot of the committees on Foreign Relations and Public Lands, while Mason figures as chairman of one, and Stuart of the other. In this fashion it runs throughout. The ablest and most experienced men of the Senate—Crittenden, Clayton, Bell, Pearce, Jones of Tennessee, Geyer, and Fish, are all thrown into the back ground, in order to give prominence to inferior men who happen to belong to the ruling party there. Not one of these able men is honored with the chairmanship of a single committee, save Mr. Pearce alone, who is placed at the head of the unimportant committee on the Library.

Now turn to the committees appointed by the American Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. In the Senate no less than six chairmanships are given to the opponents of the American majority. Mr. Barlow heads the important committee on Finance; Mr. Hogan heads the committee on Religion; Mr. DeCourcey, the committee on Military Affairs; Mr. Palmer, the committee on the Sinking Fund; Mr. Hardin, the committee on Public Buildings; and Mr. W. W. Weis, the committee on the Library. In the House, five of the most important committees have Democratic chairmen, viz: Mr. McElroy, of the committee on Propositions and Grievances; Mr. Gaither, that of Privileges and Elections; Mr. Garrard, that on Military Affairs; Mr. Nutall, that of Internal Improvements; Mr. James, that of the Court of Appeals.

Compare the course of the American majority in the Kentucky Legislature with the course of the anti-American majority of the U. S. Senate, in the matter of making up committees, and say which shows illiberality and proscription.

The Land of Isms—Spiritualism, Witchcraft, and Horrid Murder, in New Haven, Conn.

Many in Kentucky hail from the land of wooden nutmegs and Weatherfield onions, by descent if not by birth. We ourselves draw our blood, through the land of Penn, from that old Bay State—land as distinguished in revolutionary times for fanaticism, as for fanaticism now; and we hold that no man need blush to trace his lineage to Plymouth Rock, but may well be proud of every drop of Puritan blood that reddens his veins. But such tragedies as that recently enacted under the very eaves of old Yale, make us deplore the rush of brain which drives that Northern corner to such mad extremes.

Sometimes the fanaticism of that region takes the form of a wild crusade against the South and her patriarchal institutions; as if it were not enough that we must bear our own burdens, and work out, to the best of our ability, the great political problem which the Almighty God has cast upon us for practical solution. And while—be it remembered—every dime of the expense, every groan of the toil, every cross of the self-denial, is ours, and must forever be ours alone—how complacently can these New England and New York intermeddlers whine over the apathy of the South towards the question of which she is the even conscientious resolution.

But the most horrible form in which this malignant activity of brain finds an issue, is in the old and native-born ism of superstition. You who have trembled over the weird portrayals of Hawthorne, in his "Scarlet Letter," and "The House of Seven Gables," will be in some slight degree prepared for a real scene, occurring in New Haven, the famous seat of light, science and religion of the great Yankee kingdom. It is the latest and most legitimate product of that morbid and excited brain which foams and frets in that Northern land.

We do not delay for remark. The terrible facts are enough to strike horror to every heart; and make us bless our Heavenly Father that in a land of enlightened moderation, and Bible-loving people, we are shielded from the Godless superstition here written in letters of blood.

It is known to what extent the spirit-rapping delusion has prevailed at the North, even in some intelligent circles, involving such men as Edmonds, Tallmadge, and Hare, in its folds of gross and blasphemous folly. The fanaticism of the more cultivated victims has been confined to absurdities of the pen and tongue; but among the grosser sort the disease seems to have produced its legitimate results in action. The finale took place in New Haven a few days ago, and the details have just reached us.

Justus Matthews, a poor deluded man, was horribly murdered by a fanatic named Samuel Sly, in the house of a widow Wakeman, Sly's sister, who, with four other persons, was accessory to the butchery.

This widow Wakeman holds herself a profligate. Here is her evidence before the coroner's jury:

I shall be 70 years old next November; have lived in New Haven seventeen years; have had seventeen children, nine of whom are living; have been a widow twenty years; I formerly lived in Greenfield, then moved to New Haven; my brother also resided here; he is about 50 years of age; I have been a "messenger" from God about thirty years, experienced religion at that time and walked with Jesus Christ ever since; first experienced religion because my husband abused me, and I expected to die, and he finally killed me; after my husband killed me I was dead seven hours, and then raised; two angels stood beside me when I went to Heaven, and touched me with their bright swords and I rose again; saw all that were dead, and there they were under the cloud of death; when I was there this cloud parted, and my spirit went one way and theirs the other; they all then held up their little right hands and I rejoiced; the two angels turned to me, and then I went up to Heaven; there was a red light and many white clouds there; Christ came to me when I was in Heaven, with the nails in his hands, and spoke peace to my soul; because he spoke peace to my soul I raised up, and another spirit came to me and spoke, saying: "Make your peace with God;" I then kept on praying; he soon took me to Paradise, and told me all about Adam and Eve and all the other spirits; this light come on me so that I had to look up, and the spirits said I was numbered one of them; was taken from this place of light, and saw Christ and all the holy angels; Christ had on the thorns and looked as he was when crucified; then saw God sitting upon his throne in all his glory; about the thrones were all the angels in their white robes, and they were all happy spirits there; this spirit then came and took me back to earth, and when I got back to earth again I saw my dead body lying on the floor; I felt bad because I had come back to this wicked world to live again; I soon saw my wicked husband, who said: "By God, she's raised;" soon after I saw two angels, who came to me and spoke to me kindly, and then Christ appeared to me and I fell down before him; and Oh! how happy I felt; and how happy I was then! I went to God with my case last night, and had a revelation from him; that man was in league with the devil; he meaning Matthews) got his evil spirit from Amos Hunt; Hunt attempted to poison me.—(She went on and gave a long, rambling account of Amos Hunt's poisoning her.) The first thing I knew the murder was when they came up stairs searching for a hatchet; I knew that my brother had a stick of witch-hazel in the house; he sells the bark and lives by so doing; I was sick that night and expected to die, and asked them to take Matthews out of the house; he had such a bad spirit that he was taking away my divine spirit and killing me by it; Amos Hunt was the man of sin, and he put his spirit on Matthews; if I should die, the judgment would come; this man of sin cursed God when he died, and there was a black spot on the throne of God; in my revelations from God last night he said if I was condemned in this case the world would be immediately destroyed; in this revelation I was told by God that my brother did kill Matthews, and that he did it to save the world!

By this it is seen that widow Wakeman believed herself the "messenger" prophet, on whose life or death was poised the Day of Judgment and the Millennium. Hunt was the abode of the "evil spirit" which sought to destroy her. The "evil spirit" afterwards possessed Matthews, the miserable man seems to have thought so himself. He went to Sly's house, where widow Wakeman lived, to have her dispense him. There allowed himself to be bound and blindfolded, remaining in a room below while the rest were above singing and praying.

The fanatical delusion had gone so far that with the assent of widow Wakeman, considered that nothing less than death would rid Matthews of the "evil spirit," and the widow from its persecutions. While, then, the fanatics above were in their religious exercises, Sly, armed with a witch-hazel bludgeon, entered the room of his wretched victim, and thus finished his work. We give the words of his own confession:

I struck Matthews on the temple first, and brought him to the floor; then used the knife, and also the fork; struck him with the stick once before using the knife; as near as I can recollect, his hands were not tied; I did take off his coat; when I struck him with the stick he fell down and did not say a word; the influence I was un-

der led me to do this; he fell down upon his side and evidently struggled, but did not attempt to get up; he did not use his hands to prevent my cutting his throat; the light in the room was upon the shelf at the time; as near as I can recollect I cut his throat several times, and stabbed the fork into his breast several times; he did not groan much, and did not say anything; I struck him with the stick several times after he was down; I held his head up to cut his throat; he never spoke; the fork was in the room, and it was used for taking the lid off the kettle upon the stove; I held the fork, but afterwards carried it back and put it in the room, so it would have the appearance of his killing himself; took off his coat after I had cut his throat; caught his blood in nothing, but it ran upon the floor; Sandford came down by the door and tried to get in after I struck Matthews, but the wedges being in the door he could not get in; it was for fear that he would cast his evil spirit on my sister that I did this; I never used opinion or reason to lead me to do this.

Some six years ago Capt. Davidson went to California, and there resided until he joined the recent expedition of Gen. Walker to Nicaragua, and also one of the four who escaped from prison in the city of Mexico, and made their way across the country to Tampico—John Swigert, John Scott, and A. W. Holman being the others—now, as! all but the last named in their graves. Some six years ago Capt. Davidson went to California, and there resided until he joined the recent expedition of Gen. Walker to Nicaragua, and also one of the four who escaped from prison in the city of Mexico, and made their way across the country to Tampico—John Swigert, John Scott, and A. W. Holman being the others—now, as! all but the last named in their graves.

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KENTUCKY CORN AND COB MILL.



DISCLOSURE!

WE are often asked why we sell FURNITURE so much cheaper than other dealers in the article. For the benefit of all we will explain. It is the impression at home and abroad that

DOXON & GRAHAM

keep every article pertaining to house-keeping, call on us, and find in our store every article necessary for house-keeping, from a Rolling pin up to a sugar cured Ham, Tableware, Spices, &c., &c. Then want FURNITURE. "Not calculating from the price of the furniture, the fact that a complete outfit can be purchased at our house for house-keeping, relieves the purchaser from much trouble and many small bills, we have, for the accommodation of our customers, recently enlarged our furniture rooms, so that in future we shall be able to offer inducements to all wishing to purchase—provided *lowest price* is an inducement."

It would be an endless undertaking to furnish a complete catalogue of the articles we offer for sale, in addition to Furniture, but, feeling a desire to benefit the public, we venture to call attention to a very few, as follows:

The Chain Pump,

Decidedly the cheapest and most durable Pump ever invented, made of brass, and well suited for use. We are prepared to furnish Iron and Wood curbing, and Iron, Zinc, and Wood curbing at very low prices.

Atmospheric and Suction Pump.

This description of Pump is generally well known; they perform satisfactorily in short walls, fire-boards, but their liability to freeze renders them troublesome.

The Suction and Force Pump.

A most excellent Pump, the principle of which is the Atmospheric Pump, capable of lifting water thirty-three feet, and then forcing it fifty or sixty feet, from a short leather hose; but still this pump is also liable to freeze and burst, unless the valve is opened by elevating the lever after pumping.

They will grind Corn and Cob grain as desired, at the following rate per hour, with one horse?

No. 4 to 5 bushels per hour. Weight 350 lbs. Price \$8.00.

No. 3 to 8 bushels per hour. Weight 400 lbs. Price \$10.00. Adding freight from Louisville.

The above prices includes the complete Mill ready to hew to without any further expense, and can be set in operation in five minutes. For sale, R. L. SAMUEL.

Nov. 26, 1855—ff.
Frankfort, Ky.

USE THE MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER.

FOR WRITING WITHOUT PENS OR INK, COPYING

PRINTING, DRAWING, PICTURES, ETC., ON PAPER,

MARKING LINEN, SILK, AND MANDARIN WRITING.

This article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket constitutes a traveling inkstand, which cannot be broken. No pen is needed; for any stick sharpened to a point will do. It is made of gold plate, and the leather case is bound in gold. For drawing it is indispensable. For drawing it is indispensable. The whole is a portable inkstand, which, together with any number of CARRIAGES ordered, will attend all funeral services desired. We have also a large lot of Boxes to hold Metal Cases, which we will furnish at \$1 for smart and for plain sizes, and in every instance where we furnish Burial Cases, Boxes, or Hacks, we warrant the bills satisfactory, and no extra charge.

The Magic Paper will also mark linen or other articles so as to remain perfectly indeleble. All the washing in the world fails in removing it, and it is perfectly safe in case. With this Magic Paper, one or four copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to a great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each package contains four different colors—black, blue, green, and red, with full printed instructions, for all to obtain hundred distinct impressions. It is put up in a small case, with a leather cover, with a trainfulness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package warranted. Price \$2 a dozen or five for \$1. Single packages 25 cents. Address, post-paid, N. HUBBELL.

No. 167, Broadway, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

HUBBELL'S MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial.—*Philadelphia Merchant.*

It is well adapted for neatness and utility, and should meet with the salutary deserts.—*Trubute.*

Just what the people has long desired, and recommend itself to every individual of taste and refinement.—*Journal and Courier.*

Oct. 22, 1855—3m.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

The attorney of the profession is called to the following list of Law Books, which we will sell at the lowest prices, viz.

Angell and Ames on Corporations; American Leading Cases—Hare and Wallace's on Corporation; Bonviers Institutes of American Law—4 vols.; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Blackstones Commentaries—2 vols.; Chitons Practice—3 vols.; Daniel's Chancery Pleading and Practice—3 vols.; Elements of Laws—By T. L. Smith; Greenleaf's Evidence—3 vols.; Hill's Critic on Real Property—3 vols.; Hill on Trials—2 vols.; Jarman on Wills—2 vols.; Kent's Commentaries—4 vols.; Leading Cases in Equity—Notes by, Hare and Wallace's on Contracts; Roberts on Conveyance; Story on Agency; Story on Balloons; Story's Equity Jurisprudence—2 vols.; Story on Contracts; Story on Partnership; Story on Bills of Exchange; Story on Conflict of Laws; Story's Measure of Damages; Smith's Mercantile Practice; Smith's Chancery Practice; Smith's Leading Cases; Tillingshast's Ann on Equaments; Vattel's Law of Nations; Vandamme's Admiralty—2 vols.; Revised Statutes; Digest of Kentucky Reports—Monroe and Harlan; Digest of Kentucky Reports—Fry, Poindexter and Smith; Twelfth volume of Kentucky Reports—B. Morris; Guide to Justices, Clerks, &c.; I will give pleasure to prize our books to any one desirous of purchasing.

April 13, 1855. W. M. TODD.

J. C. MARINE,

Daguerreotypist and Photographer,

Main Street, Opposite the Capital Hotel,

FRANKFORT, KY.

All kinds of Pictures framed to Order.

March 16, 1855—ff.

Buck Wheat Flour.

JUST received per S. E. Blue Wing, a fresh supply of Pennsylvania Buck Wheat Flour, and for sale by Nov. 16.

Java and Rio Coffee.

20 lbs. Old Government Java Coffee; 20 lbs. fresh Rio Coffee. Just received.

W. H. KEENE.

Brandies and Wines.

10 PKGS. superior Pale and Dark Brandies, Madeira and Sherry Wine, just received direct from Boston.

Aug. 22, 1855. W. H. KEENE.

NOTICE.

In future no person will be admitted within the Cemetery Grounds on the Sabbath unless by written permission of some of the officers of the Company. The law will be enforced against all trespassers. Visitors are not permitted to disturb the Shrubby, Fruit, and Flower August 20—ff. M. BROWN, President.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my fall stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Books, which will be great pleasure in showing to all who may favor me with a call.

HUMPHREY EVANS.

Sugar and Coffee.

We have in store and for sale—

5 lbs. each O. S. Sugar;

each Clarified Sugar for preserving;

2 lbs. Crushed Sugar;

5 lbs. Loaf Sugar;

30 pockets old Government Java Coffee;

15 bags prime Rio Coffee;

3 chests prime G. P. Tea;

2 chests prime Black Tea.

GRAY & TODD.

LIFE INSURANCE.

I AM prepared to insure the lives of Negroes

on favorable terms.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Aug. 10, 1855—ff.

Cider Vinegar.

BBLs. good Cider Vinegar, for sale by Sept. 3.

GRAY & TODD.

Old Crow Whisky.

BBLs. "Old Crow," six years old, for sale by Oct. 26.

W. H. KEENE.

Brandy Peaches.

BBLS. Pure Spirits for making Brandy Peaches. Just received and for sale by Sept. 3.

GRAY & TODD.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

B. & J. T. LUCKETT having dissolved partnership,

the business of the firm will be settled up. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement, and to receive money due the firm.

BEN. LUCKETT.

POCKETS strictly prime Old Government Java

Java, just received and for sale by Nov. 14.

W. H. KEENE.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

D. R. MILLS

HAS just received the most elegant and extensive assortment of FINE PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES ever brought to Frankfort. The stock consists of

Hair Brushes of every style Fine Colognes, Extracts for the hands, &c., &c.

Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Pins, Dentrifrices, Cosmetics, Skin Salts, Confec-

Tions, Toilet Bottles, Note Paper, Envelopes, Stocking Wax, Satchets, Wax Matches, India Rubber Comb, Violin and Guitar Strings, Toilet Powders, Drawing Crayons, Painting Brushes, Pen Points.

The selection is large and varied, containing articles of every price and pattern. Among the extracts for the Handkerchief may be found the following:

UPPER TEN.

A new and fashionable perfume that cannot fail to please.

Essence Bouquet, Oriental Drops, Prairie Flower, Bois de California, Bois de Arabie, Violets, Muscilla, Rosemary, Ashland Flowers, and a very large number

Nov. 11, 1852.

Nov. 11, 185